

8. Descriptions of several new Species of *Sphingidæ*.

By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

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Genus PROSERPINUS, Hübner.

1. PROSERPINUS ÆNOTHEROIDES, n. sp.

Size, form, and pattern of *P. ænotheræ*, but the primaries greyish white, with the band and subapical spot dull brownish ochreous, and the external area yellowish olivaceous; black band of secondaries rather narrower; body grey, with the crest, middle of collar, tegulæ, and dorsum ochraceous; antennæ shorter: wings below paler, with all the markings ochraceous or yellowish olivaceous instead of olive-green; fringe of primaries and discoidal area brown: expanse of wings 1 inch 10 lines.

Brazil.

Type, B.M.

If we had not obtained this from a collection of Brazilian Sphinges, and labelled "Brazil," I should have considered it merely a pale variety of *P. ænotheræ*; as it is, I can only consider it a geographical form of that species.

Genus LOPHURA, Walker.

1. LOPHURA HIMACHALA, n. sp.

Allied to *L. masuriensis*, differs as follows:—altogether darker, the primaries with a black waved band from just beyond the end of the cell to the outer margin, where it expands and curves downwards to the external angle; an irregular external black marking from apex to first projection of outer margin; all the pale markings obsolete; secondaries with the outer border blacker and slightly narrower; outer margin waved, but not undulated; expanse of wings 1 inch 8 lines.

N.E. Himalayas (*Farr*).

Type, coll. F. Moore.

2. LOPHURA SANGAICA, n. sp.

Also allied to *L. masuriensis*; primaries much browner; a large slightly paler area, bordered by a blackish line, situated upon the inner margin; the dark line runs from external angle in a curve to end of cell, and then obliquely downwards to the middle of the inner margin; all the pale markings obsolete; secondaries with the external border more uniformly dark brown, not undulated, only half the width, not reaching the anal angle, but terminating in a small blackish spot; body greyish, markings not defined: expanse of wings 1 inch 7 lines.

Shanghai.

Type, coll. F. Moore.

3. LOPHURA EREBINA, n. sp.

Nearly allied to the preceding, differs from *L. masuriensis* as follows:—primaries blackish brown, black transverse lines less distinct, pale markings obsolete; secondaries with outer border much darker,

about half the width, abruptly failing just before anal angle, outer margin not undulated; body greyish, markings obsolete: expanse of wings 1 inch 7 lines.

N.W. India.

Type, coll. F. Moore.

Genus PERGESA, Walker.

1. PERGESA MONGOLIANA, n. sp.

Like a small example of *P. velata* from Darjeeling, but differing as follows:—central band of primaries above much less defined, more oblique, touching the inner margin at external angle, only black at its lower extremity; remainder of the wing decidedly darker, so as to obscure the markings; discal area pale towards the apex and (in two diffused spots) between first and second median interspaces; secondaries with the pale streak sharply defined at anal angle, where it forms a distinct, triangular, ochraceous spot; eyes and tegulæ clearly bordered with white; sides of coxæ and venter dull rose-colour: primaries below with outer brown border wider, paler areas red, a yellow patch towards apex, and a diffused yellow spot on second median interspace; secondaries red, greyish on interno-median area, costa tinted with yellowish: expanse of wings 2 inches 2 lines.

Nankow Pass, between Mongolia and China (*Swinhoe*).

Type, B.M.

The following is a description of the metamorphoses, from drawings made by a native Japanese artist under the superintendence of Mr. George Lewis:—

Larva. Whity brown at the sides, becoming gradually sandy brown towards the dorsal region, which is of a still deeper tint; the sixth and succeeding segments reticulated with dark brown; anterior portion of dorsal region on each of these segments obliquely blackish, quite black in front of the horn, which is normal in shape and testaceous; anterior segments slightly deeper in colour, with two lateral longitudinal lines, the inferior one indistinct and brown, the superior one black and terminating on the fifth segment in a large bipinnated black ocellus with yellowish iris and black margin; a subdorsal blackish litura on the anterior segments; head, venter, and claspers greyish brown, spotted with whitish; the feet black; thoracic legs testaceous: length 3 inches 1 line.

Pupa. Whity brown, clouded with grey, and mottled with whitish below (particularly in front); anterior portion of segments reddish; a lateral longitudinal series of black spiracular spots, with whitish borders: length 1 inch 5 lines.

The larva feeds upon balsam.

P. mongoliana appears to be not uncommon in Japan, and probably occurs also in China; the larva is not unlike the darker form of *Chærocampa lewisii*.

Genus CHÆROCAMPA, Duponchel.

1. CHÆROCAMPA PRUNOSA, n. sp.

Nearly allied to *C. rosina*, the wings longer and narrower, altogether

much darker in colouring; primaries much more grey in tint; costal margin pale brown, not white; all the bands narrower, the pale lines, and the broad pale band much narrower, the latter intersected down the centre (not within its inner half) by a brown line; secondaries almost black, the red band much deeper in colour and half the width; body darker; the sides of the abdomen brassy rather than reddish golden: wings below darker, external border much greyer; sides of venter more yellowish golden: expanse of wings 3 inches.

Ceylon (*Skinner*).

Type, coll. F. Moore.

This is a well-marked southern representative of *C. rosina*.

2. *CHEROCAMPA PUELLARIS*, n. sp.

Nearly allied to *C. oldenlandiæ*, considerably smaller, and altogether paler in colouring; primaries comparatively broader and shorter; the bands broader and slightly waved; secondaries with the pale band wider and whity brown; body with the bands broader, silvery border of tegulæ strongly marked: wings below paler, external border whiter; pectus whiter, venter without longitudinal central whitish streak: expanse of wings 2 inches.

Rawul Pindi (*Hellard*).

Two examples, coll. F. Moore,

This is a well-marked and interesting little species.

3. *CHEROCAMPA INTERSECTA*, n. sp.

Nearly allied to *C. silhetensis*, but narrower in the wings; the black oblique band of primaries narrower and straighter; the pale buff band almost immediately following it considerably narrowed, owing to the fact that the innermost of the five discal dusky lines is placed further from the margin, and consequently runs exactly through its centre; pale rosaceous band of secondaries broader, more uniform in width; body darker above, lateral streak on abdomen less golden, dorsal line more silvery; markings below less defined: expanse of wings 2 inches 6 lines.

Queensland (*Janson*).

Type, B.M.

This is evidently the Australian representative of *C. silhetensis*.

Genus *DILUDIA*.

Under this genus I should wish to correct an error which has accidentally crept into a former paper.

P. Z. S. 1875, p. 260, n. 57: For *Diludia rufescens*, read *Diludia rubescens*.

This is important, as the name *rufescens* has been used before.

9. On the Herons of the Argentine Republic, with a Notice of a curious Instinct of *Ardetta involucris*. By W. H. HUDSON, C.M.Z.S.

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I have observed Herons a great deal, and am strongly inclined to adhere to Buffon's opinion that they are wretched, indigent birds,